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## SIX VICTORIES.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 11.—At the municipal elections, held here to-day, the S. L. P. carried two Wards; four Councilman; one Alderman; 711 votes. CHAS. E. PATRICK.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—The S. L. P. vote on the 4th instant was as follows:
Mayor—H. P. Zerweck, 279.
Treasurer—Wm. Gansen, 206.
Assessor—Edw. Krumrich, 211.
Aldermen:
1st Ward—Hy. Berger, 43.
2d Ward—Ernst Heyer, 15.
3d Ward—Wm. Lami, 169; HE IS ELECTED BY BIG MAJORITY, HURRAH!
4th Ward—Wm. Warner, 68.
7th Ward—Bruno Rueckert, 34.
We polled 9 per cent. of the entire vote cast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The Socialist forces in Rhode Island registered their protests against capitalism on April 5, and the returns from our State election add another to the long string of victories which our party has gained the past few years. The two old parties spent barrels of money to rouse the voters to their sides, brass bands played, the starry banner was flaunted and patriotism invoked. Yet the S. L. P. in its modest way was not behind in displaying political energy, and the capitalist press admitted at the end that our party had surpassed all others in the number and extent of its campaign rallies. Where the old party orators spoke to dozens, our speakers held forth to hundreds, and we attracted more auditors to our final rally in Music Hall in Providence than the Republican and Democratic parties together were able to lure to their closing meetings in Infantry Hall, almost as large again as Music Hall. After that the capitalist scribblers gave the thing up and reluctantly affirmed that the Socialists had proven themselves a power no more to pass unnoticed.

Two days before election the capitalist press and the manufacturers played their trump card. In heavy type they announced the arrival of prosperity to the mill workers of our State. The cut downs of 1897 were to be restored in the shape of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. They cleverly omitted to mention that they had cut nearly 20 per cent. off the pay rolls in 1897, and in some cases over 30, and they also said nothing of the fact that before the reduction in 1897 they were searching high and low for prosperity. The intended effect of all this was, of course, to keep down the Socialist vote. In fact when the manufacturers first intimated a disposition to grant an increase the Providence "Journal," in its usual cocksure way, announced that New England would yield very poor pickings to the Socialist agitators. No question but many of the hesitating and half-baked were influenced by the self-assumed philanthropy of the employers and returned to their vomit, but the figures given below announce that from 700 to 900 more workers have about learned that the issue is Capitalism vs. Socialism:

STATE TICKET.

| | 1898. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor—Herrick | 2.877 | 2.938 |
| Lieut. Governor—Curran | 2.970 | 3.708 |
| Sec. of State—Ballard | 2.976 | 3.562 |
| Attorney General—Murray | 3.001 | 3.543 |
| Gen Treasurer—Fassel | 2.949 | 3.458 |
| PAWTUCKET ASSEMBLY TICKET. | | |
| Senator—Dana | 340 | 315 |
| Representatives— | | |
| 1st—Stephenson | 363 | 383 |
| 2d—Barker | 354 | 398 |
| 3d—Rioux | 386 | 378 |
| 4th—Robinson | 353 | 388 |
| 5th—White | 340 | 405 |
| 6th—Boudreau | 379 | 374 |
| PROVIDENCE ASSEMBLY TICKET. | | |
| Senator—Burton | 1,183 | 1,498 |
| Representatives— | | |
| 1st—Barry | 1,063 | 1,543 |
| 2d—Donahue | 993 | 1,555 |
| 3d—Niles | 1,019 | 1,486 |
| 4th—Wittum | 1,048 | 1,506 |
| 5th—McDonald | 1,024 | 1,542 |
| 6th—Sherwood | 1,045 | 1,502 |
| 7th—Theinert | 983 | 1,472 |
| 8th—Layden | 1,013 | 1,533 |
| 9th—Duffy | 1,038 | 1,484 |
| 10th—Gershanick | 958 | 1,440 |
| 11th—McGuigan | 1,020 | 1,429 |
| 12th—Rigney | 991 | 1,472 |
| CENTRAL FALLS ASSEMBLY TICKET. | | |
| Senator—Mackel | | 258 |
| Representatives— | | |
| 1st—Brown | | 314 |
| 2d—Spellman | | 310 |
| 3d—Callahan | | 313 |
| WOONSOCKET ASSEMBLY TICKET. | | |
| Senator—Densault | | 227 |
| Representatives— | | |
| 1st—Farris | | 225 |
| 2d—Reilly | | 227 |
| 3d—Head | | 244 |
| 4th—Tetreau | | 190 |
| 5th—Bilodeau | | 261 |

The above figures are of course unofficial, simply those put forth by the newspapers. The actual data will not be ready for some weeks. Still there is not likely to be much of a difference when the official count is made. The total vote polled was 43,392, about 500 more than last year. The Democrats made a gain of about 1,500 over their poll of the previous year and this, with the increase that went to the S. L. P., apparently came from the Republicans. The Democratic party is not likely to make much of a splurge in the future. This was their herculean effort and the opportunity was most favorable. The audacity of the Republicans in insisting on re-submitting the new constitution, that was defeated last fall, to another vote gave plenty of capital for the Democrats to work with. All their old time workers were drummed out on the platform, their speakers and candidates boasted aloud of a certain victory, and the result proved a perfect rout for this fake party with its fake friends of labor. They polled little more than 14,000 votes, as against 24,000 for the Republicans. The backbone of the Democratic wing of the party of King Capital is broken, and future campaigns will find its dirty elements absorbed by the Republican wing, and the good material will cast their lot with their fellow-workres in the S. L. P. Referring to the Democrats in an editorial the day before election the Providence "Journal" sagely remarked that as between Bryanism, or Carroll or Brennanism, an intelligent discussion of Socialism would be hailed as a triumph of the mind over putrescent matter.

Last year our Gubernatorial candidate polled 6¾ per cent. of the total vote, with the other general officers close behind. In Providence our Assembly ticket made a fairly uniform appearance, the average gain being in the neighboorhood of 400, or about 33 per cent. Pawtucket also ran its figures up above last year, and Central Falls and Woonsocket voted their first legislative ticket on Socialist lines. In Burrillville, where there is an energetic Alliance and where we have just gathered 25 names for a Section, there were 71 strictly straight Socialist ballots for State officers, and of these 58 spoke out their full appreciation of Socialist principles by passing by the legislative tickets of the old parties without giving a mark to any one of their candidates. The local correspondents of the Providence papers made note of this peculiarity on the part of Socialist voters everywhere, and in the town of North Smithfield the Democratic candidates attribute their defeat to that cause. Newport is apparently waking from its lethargy. There we got more than 80 votes, where last fall the poll was 16. Westerly came to the fore with over 70 votes, as against 30 odd a year ago. Lincoln maintained its gain of last fall, and Cumberland did better than a year ago by fully 30 per cent. Last year there were six God-forsaken towns in this State that contained no Socialist voters, while this year two of them have mended their ways. A survey of the State from end to end shows the tendency of Socialism to become the paramount issue in reality as well as in theory, and the comrades feel perfectly assured that with such splendid gains in the face of the greatest obstacles we have yet encountered, the future will almost take care of itself. That does not mean we are going to lay off—we intend to give Nature a good lift.

T. CURRAN,
Secretary State Committee.

* * *

OTTAWA COUNTY, Mich.—Last November the S. L. P. had here 10 votes; at this spring's State election 41.

SAGINAW, Mich.—The S. L. P. vote rose here in this week's State election from 100 last year to 323 this spring. Of these 227 votes were straight. Saginaw County is working its way to the front.

## Municipal Election Returns.

OURAY, Colo., Apr. 5.—We have just come out of the first campaign of the S. L. P. in this city. The result is pleasing. The S. L. P. candidate for Mayor coming out of the race with 259 votes, out of a total vote of 883 cast. The tickets were as follows:
"Citizens Ticket"—Geo. H. Scott (Rep-Dem), 394 votes.
Socialist Labor party—Jas. T. Pierson, 259 votes.
"Progressive Union Labor" and "People's party"—Geo. L. Wright, 230 votes.

As is usual, the Labor vote was divided by the work of labor fakirs. The S. L. P. was first in the field, but the tool of Samuel Gompers, not being a comrade nor having ever been asked to become one of us, felt as though his "duty toward Labor" called for a "Union Labor" ticket, notwithstanding that the S. L. P. had none but good labor union men up for office. So with his lieutenants he met in a "Union" convention and nominated a ticket with a—union man?—no, non-union man for Mayor and one non-union Alderman. The result was the election of the entire "Citizens' Ticket" (Rep-Dem), and the old gang that used to rule before Populism came into existence is once more in power. The ticket was championed by a few saloon bosses and the local money power.

L. M.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The head of the S. L. P. ticket polls here 706 votes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The S. L. P. vote about doubles in this city; it polled 797.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The vote for the head of the ticket is 1.221. Last time that the party in Chicago had to contend against the Altgeld craze, as it did this year, the poll was fully 500 votes less.

OAKLAND, Cal.—The average vote polled by the S. L. P. candidates was 476, a good increase.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Socialist candidate for Mayor received 198 votes. The vote cast for the ticket is

(Continued on page 4.)

## OPEN LETTER

### By Section Dover, N. H., to a Political Priest.

**The Rev. Fr. Richard, Parish Priest of the French Church, is Rapped Over the Knuckles—The Days of Parchment Shibboleths are Over—A Challenge to Refute Socialism and the Principle of Political Freedom.**

DOVER, N. H., April 5.—Ever since the 15th of December, 1895, Section Dover, S. L. P., has fearlessly and honestly advocated the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution, in other words, a Socialist Commonwealth. Last fall, Comrade John Duchame, of Cambridge, Mass., delivered a lecture on Socialism to the French people of Dover. French literature was freely distributed by the Section. After election, he again addressed the people of Dover, once in English, and once in the French tongue. As a result of our agitation, we had, on January 22, 1899, an application from five French citizens for membership in Section Dover. Shortly after they were elected, the Rev. Father Richard, Parish Priest of the French Church here, warned his people against having anything to do with Socialism. The effect of his talk was startling. Four out of the five new members absented themselves at once from the meetings of the Socialist Labor party. Section Dover could not allow such a plain case of political intimidation to pass unnoticed. Section Dover sent the below letter to the Rev. Fr. Richard. As yet no answer to the challenge has been received, the letter was also given to the Editors of the different papers of Dover. It was printed in the Dover "Daily Republican," also in the Dover "Enquirer," the other papers failed to print or take notice of it in any way.

Most Reverend Sir:—

We are informed that you have assailed Socialism in your capacity of Priest. Do you know what Socialism is? Or does it happen that your people are so rich in goods and money, in houses and work shops and land, as to blind you to the want and misery that fills the world at large? If such is the case then you have class-consciously taken your proper place in the battle that is being waged between Labor and Capital. Conversely, if your people own none of the mammoth tools of production and distribution, if they are compelled to sell their labor power to "The Masters of the Bread," the owners of land and machinery, you have in denying them the freedom of an American citizen, done them a most grievous wrong. In assailing their rights as individuals you have assailed the fundamental principles of Liberty. Protestant bigotry tried to force conformity when it lashed the Quakers through Dover's streets, the attempt ignominiously failed. Think you Sir, that the spirit of the oncoming twentieth century with its tokens of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity will brook the interference of any earthly King, prince, protentate, minister or priest? The days, Most Reverend Sir, of parchment Shibboletns, when they affect the "Rights of Man" are numbered. Ours is a royal fight. "He that is not for us is against us." The "Red International" thanks you for announcing your position so early in this the conflict of the ages. The proletariat "knows his rights, and knowing, dares maintain." Never has Socialism, as expounded by the Socialist Labor party, assailed any man's religion. Never has it raised race prejudice. Never has it taken guns to fight a legal combat. Our methods are educational, political and constitutional. Standing behind the ballot box and wielding the weapons of Truth, we battle on, trusting in the righteousness of our cause for victory, our object being to establish an industrial government on the ruins of the private trust, or in other words a Co-operative Commonwealth.

However much your coercion of members of Section Dover may endear you to the supporters of the competitive system, and the kings of the trust, your conduct deserves the condemnation of every lover of Liberty.

Be it known, that, in striking this hostile blow at Section Dover, thou hast become the assailant. Common prudence demands a defensive attitude on our part. If at any time you would like to debate this question in public, you will be kind enough to give Section Dover 30 days' notice. We shall be most happy to meet so doughty a champion of vested rights. Believing it our duty to finish the Revolution, so happily begun, by winning this the last and final combat for Liberty, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That as free men, listening to the prophetic voice of the past, mindful of the future, and jealous of our constitutional rights, it is our duty to expose such open or insidous assault of secret foes or internal enemies as may come to our notice.

RESOLVED, That the Editors of the various newspapers in this city and all others friendly to a free ballot be respectfully requested to publish the above letter and resolutions.

Section Dover, S. L. P.
BENJ. F. WHITEHOUSE,
Organizer.

Dover, N. H., March 5, 1899.

### NOTICE.

Will some cigarmaker who is a comrade in Kansas City, Mo., please communicate with Chas. Dress, 415 Ritner street, Philadelphia, Pa.? Something good.

## 'WORKERS'' ASS'N.

### How the "Voice of Labor" is Manufactured in Baltimore.

**Wage Slaves' Exploiters of the Two Old Party Brands Set Their Labor Fakirs at Work to Obtain "Endorsements of Labor"—Graphic Description of the Meetings Gathered Under Such Inspiration—The Lure of "Taxes".**

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—The blow has been struck. The Social Question is settled forever in Baltimore. The Socialist Labor party's mission is ended—and all in so short a time that we can scarcely realize that at last we are freemen, and that on entirely different lines than laid down in the party's programme. "Capital and Labor" now shake hands, and the "Workingmen's Association" sits smiling by. Socialists everywhere, take off your hats to the Workingmen's Association, and to President Hirsh, and to all the grand array of luminaries who have brought about this noble consummation.

Now, what is this Workingmen's Association? The Workingmen's Association is an organization of "independent" workers of workingmen. Its career has been watched with interest by members of the party here, though all knew what would be the outcome, and, as before remarked, the blow has fallen. The Association was formed about three months ago "for the purpose of securing recognition for the men who toil." In "an address to the people," President Hirsh said: "The politicians may as well realize once and for all that the working people have a right to be heard, and will be heard." Here's a chunk of wisdom that even Karl Marx, were he alive today, could not controvert. The declaration of principles contains the following: "I herewith pledge myself to vote for the candidate or candidates endorsed by this Asociation." The declaration was said to have been signed by an interminable number of workingmen seeking relief from something or other, or looking for a political job. The far-sighted economic truths contained in this declaration of independence only accentuate the falsity of our own position. Think of the noble self-abnegation of the signers!

But now to come to the fine work of the Association. A week or so ago a meeting was held, and it was rumored around the town that an effort would be made to endorse "Tom" Hayes, Democratic candidate for Mayor. When the meeting was held a fakir named Rueskamp, a member of the Machinists' Union and of the Workingmen's Association, who holds a lickspittle job in the City Hall under the Republican administration, was on hand with a gang of brother lickspittle office-holders in sufficient number to control the meeting. After the meeting was called to order, an adherent of the Democratic Workingmen's Friend began a eulogistic address, when another "brother" arose and started to read a resolution declaring Malster, the Republican candidate, a "man of the people, a workingman's friend." President Hirsh, the "learned economist" and self-appointed care-taker of the interests of the working people, at this juncture declared the meeting adjourned!

You see, the time was not propitious for "the voice of labor" to be heard. More training was needed. Instantly there was a great hubbub. The lights in the hall were turned out, and police were sent for. When the police arrived, pandemonium and disorder were rampant, and the "officers"—no, they didn't draw their clubs and beat in the skulls of the participants; they PLEADED WITH THEM TO DISPERSE, like nice, good "workingmen." Thus ends the first chapter in "The Voice of Labor."

Saturday night, the "brothers" again came together. This time "President" Hirsh took precautions to have the police on hand, thus avoiding a possible necessity for sending after them in case things didn't go right. This time the officers were armed with books on logic and reason, the better to PLEAD with the "Voice of Labor." The officers were stationed about the hall, and the meeting was conducted under their protection. A slight objection was raised to their presence, but the "Voice of Labor" demanded that they remain, "because it was customary for officers to be present at political gatherings," especially "non-partisan" social affairs. J. J. McNamara, a prince of labor skates, read a half dozen "Whereases," winding up with a "Resolve" that Hayes "is a man of the people and friendly to the workingman," and therefore should be endorsed. This time the lights were not turned out, nor was the meeting adjourned. The resolution was adopted, and after its adoption some of the "brothers" remained in the hall and organized another "Workingmen's Association," with the avowed purpose of endorsing Malster, the Republican candidate.

Hayes, the man endorsed as a friend of labor, is known as "Tom" Hayes. He is a lawyer, and was a member of the commission which framed the City Charter. It is even boasted that HE framed the document. "He is a friend to labor!" Read: "Members of the City Council shall own and pay taxes on real estate to the value of $500 and $300," respectively for the Second and First Branches; and "The Mayor shall own and pay taxes on real estate to the value of $2,000, and shall have been a 'tax-payer' for three years previous to assuming office."—City Charter.

"Tom" Hayes is the friend of labor!

"Tom" Hayes framed the City Charter!

Comment is unnecessary!

So much for the Democratic friend of labor. Now take a peep at "Bill" Malster, Republican friend of labor, another "man of the people." Malster has been a chronic office-seeker for years, until he was finally elected Mayor "to give a business man's administration." He is now and was at the time of his election President of the Columbian Iron Works. Previous to his election as Mayor, the Columbian Iron Works was non-union. In fact, a union man was not allowed within its gates. At the present time the works are not strictly union, and Rueskamp, the fakir mentioned above as a member of the Machinists' Union, is now receiving his reward from the Mayor for his activity in "squaring" the Columbian Iron Works. Thus Rueskamp was obliged to do his share of "boosting" for Malster in the Workingmen's Association. His job, which consists mainly in drawing his "salary," hangs in the balance, and he must demonstrate his influence or die.

Summed up, we have:

"Tom" Hayes, lawyer, political exploiter of labor, candidate for Mayor as a Democrat, who is endorsed by the Workingmen's Association, and is backed by the big and little capitalists of the city, because he is pledged to an "economic" administration of the business of the city and a lower tax rate, which, translated, means: "We demand that the wages of men employed to do wor.. for the city shall be reduced, in order that we may save the taxes now paid for public improvements."

"Bill" Malster, capitalist, economic exploiter of labor, endorsed by other big and little capitalists, and to be endorsed by another Workingmen's Association. He is pledged to the "economic administration" of the city's affairs, which means the same as the other party's economy.

Both parties and both candidates ignore the unemployed army.

Theobald Meyer, union cigarmaker, exploited workingman, is the candidate of the Socialist Labor party. He is condemned by every capitalist and every fakir and skate in town. He stands for the employment by the city at a minimum of $2 per day of the unemployed army, for the union label on city printing, the abolition of contract work in city affairs, and other interests affecting the working class. He is endorsed by the only association of workingmen in Baltimore—the Socialist Labor party.

If the politicians are fools enough to bite at the Workingmen's Association bait, they are bigger suckers than some people take them to be, for that Association has fitly demonstrated that it can not control itself.

ARMAND HAMMER.

## THREE NOTABLE EVENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—There have been two notable strikes here within the past two weeks.

The first was amongst the pantsmakers, which failed after a short struggle, owing to the fact that there are about 8,000 men; women, children and infants almost, engaged in the making of garments. Politics did not appear in the struggle, yet, without their consent, the people affected by the strike are being exploited by such distinguished philanthropists and capitalists as George Griffiths, the millionaire shovel manufacturer; Joseph S. Wharton, the sextuple millionaire who controls the nickle mines of the United States and pays his miners up in Lancaster County less than a dollar a day; John Wanamaker, the pious politician, gospeller, etc.; John H. Converse, of the great Baldwin Lokomotive Works, and others, including Provost Harrison, of the Pennsylvania University, who made his millions off of sugar.

The other strike was among the bricklayers, who won and get 45 cents an hour, the contract to last until next May 1, 1900. One of the principal opponents of the strikers was Allen B. Rorke, who is building the big Exposition Building for the Commercial Museum. Rorke is a leading Republican boss, who got his contract in a way that made Wanamaker kick himself out of the management of the exhibition. Rorke hired a down-town politician named Porter as sub-contractor, and he in turn engaged 100 Italians to dig the grounds out at $1.25 a day, and each Italian gave 18 cents a day to the Italian Padrone and political boss in "Little Italy" in return for getting the work. These Italians are hired, by the way, with a view of making their Wards Republican, and the project, which has been in operation for years, is gradually becoming successful.

Rorke threatened the bricklayers to build of corrigated iron instead of brick, but they finally won. Nevertheless, it is only a question of a few years when the great bricklayers' union will fail, as the men who do the big buildings works are largely engaged in politics, and the labor fakirs, being naturally dishonest, will eventually sell out for fat political jobs.

The notorious Law and Order Society had the headquarters of the Cigarmakers raided a couple of Sundays ago on the charge of selling liquor. It is a strange thing that the Manufacturers' Club of Millionaires should escape the eagle eyes of Mr. Gibboney, but then his Society gets donations from manufacturers and weak-minded church delusionists. The case against the cigar men will fail.

The Journeymen Bricklayers own their hall and real estate clear with $100,000. The President of the Union, James B. Walls, is an ex-City Councilman and now foreman of the bricklaying department at the City Hall, a political job.

## STRUCK STRAIGHT

### By Benj. Hanford on the Subject of Political Ratting.

**The Printers' Club—Purpose of its Organization—Repub and Dem Orators Show the White Feather—The S. L. P. Member of No. 6 Takes and Keeps the Field—Printers Greet His Words With Hearty Outbursts of Applause.**

The Printers' Club, which is composed of members of New York Typographical Union No. 6, was organized recently for the purposes of social intercourse and education in the science of political economy. Their first meeting for the latter purpose was held on Thursday, April 6.

The committee on discussions endeavored to secure Chas. J. Dumar, Republican; R. M. Campbell, Democrat; and Comrade Ben. Hanford, Socialist,—three well known members of No. 6, who appear on the political platform every year trying to persuade their fellow union men to vote their different tickets—, to come before the Club and state their reasons why they, as workingmen belong to their respective parties. The committee had no trouble in securing Comrade Hanford, as the representative of the Socialist Labor party, but Mr. Dumar, the Republican, refused outright to enter into any discussion with a Socialist; and Mr. Campbell, the Democrat, after promising to take part in the discussion, sent word on the morning of the debate that, owing to sickness he would not be able to attend. The fact though that Mr. Campbell after declining was strong enough to do a day's work in a printing office made this excuse appear rather weak to some. The all-sufficient reason for these people non-appearing is the one that there was "nothing in it" for them.

Hanford appeared promptly and the committee made an effort in the near neighborhood to discover a Republican or a Democrat who was willing to defend their principles. After some time, the committee returned with a Mr. Flynn, who was willing to defend the Chicago platform.

Mr. Gortner, the President of the Club, was in the chair, and introduced Comrade Hanford.

Hanford took the floor and proceeded to discuss the reasons why he, as a workingman, belonged to the Socialist Labor party. He congratulated the president on being able to get so many printers together to listen to a political discussion at a time when no campaign was in progress. He considered it a sign that the printers were waking up, and also pointed out that nearly every issue of the I. T. U. "Journal," as well as other trade journals, were now containing articles on Socialism, which showed that the members of trade unions were beginning to understand the situation. He pointed out the condition of the printers of New York, with a large number of its members continually unemployed and paying in out-of-work relief $700 per week. After showing that 10 per cent. of the people who die in New York are buried in a pauper's grave, he left it to them to judge how many of the members of No. 6 would be buried as paupers, only that the union made provision for burying them.

Hanford pointed out that the retaining in power of the capitalist parties meant the reducing of wages and the lessening of the chances of getting work, and that the officer or member of a trade union who works for the old capitalist parties reduces his fellow-men's wages; he lessens the chances of his fellow-men to get work. Continuing, he said with magnificent effect and emphasis:

"If one man takes another's job on strike, we call him a rat; if a man works under the scale we call him a rat. Therefore any officer, leader, or member of No. 6, from I. T. U. President Donnelly down to the humblest member of the 'House of Call,' has no more right to belong to the Republican or Democratic party than he has to join the United Typothetæ or an organization of rats kept up for the purpose of ratting. The best excuse such a one can give for so doing is that he is criminally ignorant; more probably he is criminal and not ignorant."

A veritable storm of applause received these statements from that printers' audience. The outburst of approbation was hearty, its meaning unmistakable.

Mr. Flynn told us why he could not be a Prohibitionist, a Republican or a Socialist. His reasons for not being a Prohibitionist were convincing; his reasons for not being a Republican were not so plain, and his reasons for not being a Socialist were good, if what he understood as Socialism was Socialism. The fact of the matter was that the gentleman did not understand the first principles either of Socialism or Democracy, and therefore was in no position to give any reason for not being a Socialist. He thought that the only hope of the workingmen was in W. J. Bryan and cheap money.

Hanford closed by showing his opponent that he was in error in his definition of Socialism, and concluded by calling upon those present to unite together to secure the rights which belong to them as a majority of the people, saying that true trade unionists and intelligent workingmen should cease sending committees to Washington and Albany to lick boots and beg for their rights, but should organise in their own political party, the Socialist Labor party, conquer the political powers, and Take Their Own.

# THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY


**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1888 | (Presidential) . . . . | 2.068 |
| In 1890 | . . . . . | 13.331 |
| In 1892 | (Presidential) . . . . | 21.157 |
| In 1894 | . . . . . | 33.133 |
| In 1896 | (Presidential . . . . | 36.564 |
| **In 1898** | **. . . . . .** | **82,204** |

**You can't regulate a business that regulates your methods of regulation.**
**A. A. HOPKINS.**

Remember the MAY DAY PEOPLE; send in the orders.

## THAT INCREASE IN WAGES.

The loud heralding, by the capitalist press throughout the country, of an "increase in wages" in the cotton mills of New England, is one of the most impudent lies ever resorted to by the capitalist class for its own bamboozling purposes. Supplemented as it is by the incredibly bold assertion that this so-called increase is a restoration of the schedule of 1897, it dwarfs any other colossal fake in this age of fakes. The cold facts are as follows:

An average reduction of 13½ per cent. was made in 1897, and followed in January, 1898, by a further reduction of 19½ per cent., making a total reduction of 33 per cent. Or, to put it in other terms, wages, after those two reductions, were only 67 per cent. of the previous wages. In order to re-establish the rates prevailing in 1897 before the first reduction, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. (in exact figures 49.26 per cent.) upon the present rates would therefore be necessary (since 49.26 per cent. of 67 = 33).

Now, the utmost that is claimed by any employer is that his new schedule will increase the present wages from 5 to 10 per cent.; in other words, that it will raise wages from the present 67 per cent., to 70 or 74 per cent. of what they were in 1897, leaving them still from 26 to 30 per cent. lower than they were before the reduction.

But even this claim is in most cases absolutely fraudulent, and instead of an increase, ever so small, there is an actual reduction. I use the term "fraudulent" in its most literal sense, for the tricks resorted to in defrauding the operatives are really criminal. Not only the new goods, upon which it is falsely represented that better wages can be made, are found to embody more labor for less money, but in the case of unchanged work the "cuts" are surreptitiously lengthened in even greater proportion than the wages are said to be advanced. This "cut" measure acts in the cotton mills the part that the "devil" acts in the mines as an instrument of downright robbery. For instance, the workers engaged on a certain grade of goods were until yesterday paid 25 cents per "cut," and the "cut" was understood to be 50 yards. Now, 27 cents are paid, but it is found that the "cut" has been lengthened to 57 yards, for which, at the rates of yesterday, the workers would have received 28½ cents.

In the light of such facts as these, the phenomenon of a "strike against an increase of wages" is no longer puzzling.

L. SANIAL.

## THE REAL THING.

One of those periodical "Tammany Investigations" is now again on the stocks. From the Albany eyrie of "political purity," the "Washed Crime" of the State, represented in the State Legislature, has again swooped down upon the "Unwashed Crime" of the State, whose headquarters are located in this city and are known as "Tammany Hall," and has started to "investigate" and "uncover corruption." As usual, the proceedings create excitement. The hall, in which the investigation is carried on, is packed full with eager listeners; and the evening and the morning papers teem with long and sensational articles on the "disclosures" made, the "corruption of Tammany" and matters of that sort. But we fail to find as much as the slightest hint that the "investigators," or the capitalist press, realize the fact that THE REAL THING that is disclosed is, not the corruption of the investigees, but the parasite foundation upon which both investigators and investigees stand; in other words, that THE REAL THING that is being demonstrated is the soundness of the Socialist principle that the capitalist system of society is one in which the workers are fleeced and the enjoyers of wealth are idlers. Of this principle the investigation has furnished a remarkable illustration.

Placed on the stand, interesting truths were elicited from the son of the Tammany Chieftain. Questioned concerning a certain company in which he became a stock-holder, the following queries were put to and answers made by the young man:

Q.—Did you know that, although their bid was $25,000 lower than any other company, they were not allowed to put it in the Syndicate Building, on Park Row? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first learn that? A.—I think I learned it just now.

Q.—Is this the first you ever heard of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. Now you have learned something about your own business, in which you have invested all the capital you are going to ask your father for—that on a great contract that they had, for $100,000 and more, for doing the fireproofing on this Syndicate Building, although their bid was $25,000 less than anybody else, they were not permitted to carry out the contract and not permitted to make a contract. What do you think about that? A.—I haven't thought about it.

Q.—Mr. Croker, do you have anything to do with the actual management of the business fo your company? A.—No.

Q.—May I ask you what you do for your salary of $2,500? A.—I am at present learning the business.

Q.—You are learning the busines, and getting paid for learning it. You have got to do something for that salary of $2,500? This is a business concern, isn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—And if $2,500 is paid to somebody who is not doing anything, that is a wrong to the stockholders, isn't it? A.—Well, I am trying to learn the business. I suppose, in time, when I learn it, I will help the company along and help it run the business.

Q.—Don't you do anything else for that salary of $2,500? A.—Do anything else?

Q.—Yes. A.—I am down to the office there all the time, every day.

Q.—What are you doing there? A.—I look over the mail; get familiar with the different people around the country that are using our system.

Q.—What records have you got as Secretary? A.—What do you mean?

Q.—Records of the company. What books and records do you hold, as Secretary of the company, in your office—in your office as Secretary, understand? A.—I hold the minute book.

Q.—Are there any minutes in it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of the first meeting? A.—I have got the minutes; they are not copied in the book yet. [Laughter.]

Q.—That meeting was held in January? A.—Yes.

Q.—What other books have you? A.—That is all I have. [Laughter.]

This is the important fact elicited. No sane man doubts that, if the tables were turned, "Unwashed Crime" could compel "Washed Crime" to make equally damaging admissions of corruption; nor does any intelligent man wonder thereat: a social system that raises Want and the Fear of Want to the dignity of a Social Institution, as does the capitalist system, can not choose but produce official corruption. The fact of deep significance is, however, that which brings out the total ignorance concerning a business on the part of its stock-holders; the total idleness in its administration on the part of its stock-holding officials; and, seeing that the business does move, the fact that it is the wage slaves, manual and intellectual, whom it employes, and, consequently, skins, who are the real workers, toilers and administrators!

This and this alone is the really valuable disclosure made by the investigation. To the Socialist the disclosure is, theoretically, nothing new; may it enlighten those wage slaves who are not yet Socialists, and let not the Socialists overlook it.

## APPLES FALL NOT FAR FROM THE TREE.

In a recent issue, THE PEOPLE published two reports, that although proceeding from different regions of the land contained a passage that was essentially alike in both. One report, proceeding from Holyoke, Mass., alluded to the prominence of ex-union men who now strutted through the Holyoke streets swinging clubs as officers of "Law and Order"; the other hailed from Pittsburg, Pa., and gave an account of a Policeman, who was leisurely swinging his billy, and who, on ascertaining that our correspondent was interested in the Allegheny strike, then going on, volunteered the information and advice that the men on strike had no business to fight their employers; that he had himself been a member of the glass blowers' union; that his experience was strikes never did any good; and that the men ought simply to stand the conduct of the employer the best they could.

The picture of these former union men, seeking refuge in the Policeman's uniform and outfit from the grinding development of capitalism; the picture of these men, who once pinned their faith on pure and simpledom, found themselves deceived, were left in utter darkness on the Social Question, and look into the future as a dark tempest-tossed sea, that offers no outcome but the disgraceful one of petty jobs, as so many slim spars floating on the waters and to be snatched after and clung to by the happy few among the social wrecks who can manage to grab one;—such a pathetic picture throws a light back upon the pure and simple union that earns for it the curse of the race.

By their fruit shall they be judged, nor does the apple fall far from the apple-tree. By the picture offered by these ex-union policemen, as the fruit of the tree of Old Style, alias British, alias Pure and Simple Unionism, the generation can judge of the tree; by the nearness of those Policemen apples to the tree of Old Style, alias British, alias Pure and Simple Unionism, one can conclude as to the tree that they come from.

Such a tree, a veritable Upas-tree, must be hewn down; there is no help in it; it can only spread social gangrene.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" sticks well to terms, and well it points out the vagueness of some of the reformers idioms; for instance:

It will be observed that we Socialists do not often speak of society as composed of "the rich and the poor" or "the classes and the masses" or "the plutocrats and the people," as do so many of the Populists and other Reformers. We are not satisfied with these vague terms. We demand more definite terms to describe the classes into which society is now divided. Those terms are "the capitalist class" and "the working class." And we set forth our party and its platform as the party and the programme of the working class. We point out that these two classes have distinct class interests diametrically opposed to each other.

The world is but one city, and a very small one at that. Chicago, for instance is considered to be very many hundreds of miles from New York, and the two, one would think, would make very different experiences. Yet, who in New York, or in any other town of the land, however remotely located from Chicago, can read the below from the Chicago, Ill., "Workers' Call" and not be forthwith reminded thereby of some such type, as therein photographed, moving about the reader's own town?

"You are a Socialist you say. Then, of course, you vote the Socialist ticket."
"No, I am voting for Altgeld this year."
"But, of course, you are supporting your party press by taking several Socialist papers?"
"Well, no, not this year."
"But you are a paid-up member of their organization?"
"No, they are too narrow for me."
"Then what do you do for Socialism?"
"Why, I talk and talk and talk."

For a bit of Jingoism, brutal and malignant, the following from the Newark, N. J., "New Education" takes precedence of many that are cast in similar mold:

As for the orphan children that Uncle Sam has rescued from their cruel Spanish stepmother and adopted—Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines—these, when they come under our roof will have to behave themselves and obey the rules of the household, or be spanked into good behavior. We didn't go to war in order to acquire these islands, but now that events have shaped themselves so that we cannot do otherwise than take them under our wing, we must govern them for the good of the whole nation. The new members of the National family must pay for their keep and do their part to help on the general prosperity. All of them, under Yankee protection and management, will become important factors in our growing commerce.

And this in a time when the American flag is symbolizing in the Philippines what the flag of Russia symbolizes in Poland, what the flag of Austria was a symbol of to the Hungarian patriots under Kossuth, what the flag of France, the old Bourbon flag, once symbolized in down-trodden Sicily, what the British flag symbolizes to the famished and dragooned Hindoos.

Truly, unless Socialism moves on rapidly, a "new education" will be imparted to our people. The Declaration of Independence, with its announcement that "Governments are established with the consent of the governed" will have become un-American, and America, under the tutelage of Lord Capital, will have become a by-word of reproach like "Russia" now is.


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From now on all orders for party emblem buttons and pins should be sent to the N. Y. Labor News Company. Gold scarf pins cost $1 each. All other pins and buttons 25 cents per dozen.


**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

## NO, THANK YOU!

Facilis est descensus Averni.
(Easy is the slide down to Hades.)

The soupdness of the judgment of the S. L. P. National Convention of 1896 in pronouncing the A. F. of L. and K. of L. hopelessly corrupt and the buffers for the capitalist class; its wisdom in hailing and endorsing the formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; its correct penetration in recognizing the folly of any longer seeking to propitiate a labor leadership that had proven itself abidingly ignorant and dishonest, or of further "boring from within"; its clearness of vision as to the fatal consequences of such old tactics;—all that has recently received a remarkable comprobation.

On the 3d instant, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published reportorially an account of the misdeeds of the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers. This "union," apart from indulging in virtual scabbing, placed the initiation fee for the admission of new members at $50; when applicants from an other union were willing to submit to this imposition, and the $50 fee seemed to fail of its purpose to act as a bar against newcomers, the fee WAS RAISED TO $100; and, finally, when applicants were willing to pay even this sum, the Whitestone Association shut down, it declared the books closed, and refused to admit any new members. This was but one of the many typical instances of the preposterousness of "pure and simple dom"; it was but one of the many manifestations of a total lack of the sense of solidarity in such concerns, of their ignorance both upon the duties and the mission of the bona fide u. ion, and of their utter incapacity to organize, let alone solidify the working class.

This notwithstanding, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the next day published on the subject this editorial comment:

The rivalry between the organizations of marble workers recalls many a similar black page in the history of the American working class.

The organizing of RIVAL UNIONS in the same trade is always a gross error, whatever the motives and purposes thereof may be. It is a blow in the face of the sense of solidarity; and can never and nevermore promote the forward march of the working class, whether economic or political.

It was only last December 14, that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," aiming a surrepticious blow at the Party policy with regard to its S. T. & L. A. tactics, suggested that the better way to make progress was to stay inside of the old corrupt National-Central organizations of Labor and "bore forward from within"; now it slides several pegs lower and condemns the organization of a "rival union" even where the existing pure and simple concern shuts the door in the face of newcomers, and flat-footedly refuses admission to anyone else, thus depriving anybody of the first prerequisite for "boring forward from within," i. e., the prerequisite of getting "within." What does this mean? It means that the downward-moving stages in the development of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the tactical question of trade unionism are these:

First, if you ARE WITHIN a corruptly and ignorantly run trades union, whose every breath is a slap in the face of solidarity, you must not step out; you must continue to uphold the corrupt concern with your funds and with your efforts, and continue thereby to add prestige and capitalist market-value to the Labor Fakirs in control; from within, you may "bore forward" to your heart's content: preach Socialism, be dumped and kicked and hounded for it by the Labor Fakirs in control, and by your conduct help spread the sense of impotence among the rank and file towards their misleaders; but, to start a rival organization?—no, NEVERRRR!

Next, if you are NOT WITHIN such an organization, and you seek to get in to experiment in "boring," and the organization shuts its door in your face, and refuses to let you in, then crawl down on your belly like a heathen before his Mumbo Jumbo; never, no neverrrr raise an impious hand against the sacrosanct concern; never, neverrr start a rival union; to do that is to aim a blow at the face of solidarity!

Easy, indeed, is the slide down to Hades! Once on that inclined plane, the descent is swift; and, let it be noted, every step downward is but the logical sequence of the first false step. How false the first step of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" was is thus best illustrated by this its second step,—a step that must be pie to the capitalist class. Already capitalists are mattressing themselves up with bogus unions, whom they own as they own their coats, and which they set up as preventers of bona fide organizations of labor; let the capitalists but feel confident that the Socialist Movement of the land will take this view of the subject, and never dare set up a "rival union," whatever the provocation, and they will have easy sailing. But the Socialist Movement will not. What it says "NEVER!" to is to the notion that it will ever allow itself to be humbugged with a name or a phrase, or be drawn from the direct forthright prescribed by its course.

But not yet does the "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" utterance of April 4 register the lowest stage it has reached on this subject. Somebody must have protested against its heinous stand of April 4; on the next day it publishes editorially an explanation. Does the explanation retract the preposterous utterance? No. Does it even frankly stick to it? No. It does worse: it seeks by verbiage and by shoving the point at issue further back to conceal and dilute the poison. It says:

We stated yesterday at this place, in connection with the rivalry between the organizations of marble workers, that the organization of rival unions of the same trade always is a gross error, a blow in the face of the sense of solidarity.

Of course we never could mean thereby to defend or approve the measures of the marble polishers, the Whitestone Association. A labor organization, which, like the Whitestone Association, shuts itself off by means of abnormal admission fees against the members of its own trade; which, in cases of labor struggles, fails to render the promised help; which lends itself to the taking of the places of men on strike; in short, which slaps the solidarity of the workers in the face,—such an organization does not deserve the name of a Union. It should be brought to its senses by the united action of such workers' unions whose members are compelled to work together with the members of such an organization, the Whitestone Association in this case.

Such a Union is no union of workers for the protection of the trade; it is an ossified guild in the interest of a small number of self-seeking people, whom to fight is in the interest of the all. The local building trades workers should unitedly take a stand against the Whitestone Association.

Stripped of its tinsel, this means that such a preposterous "Union" as the Whitestone Association may not be fought except by the existing unions in the building trades; and, seeing that these unions are, if not exactly, still to a great extent and substantially run upon the same ignorant and corrupt lines as the Whitestone Association; seeing that the leaderships of these unions is of the same kidney as that of the Whitestone Association; seeing that these unions have tolerated the misdeeds of the Whitestone Association and have stood by it; seeing, in short, that these unions, just like the Whitestone Association are standing slaps in the face of Solidarity;—seeing all this, the above passage means nothing else but that:

If these other Unions, most of which are essentially no better than the Whitestone Association and have been all along its allies, and therefore, "whom to fight is in the interest of the whole working class,"—If these Unions don't choose to fight the Whitestone Association, then it must not be fought at all.

"Not much!" thunders back the Socialist Movement; "we care not to increase our own labors; if a thing called a 'union,' but in fact a close corporation whose very existence is a denial of solidarity, is fought by others, so much the better; but if it is not, then to the full extent that the Socialist Movement can, and as soon as it can, it will fight and crush such a viperous centre; nor shall we be deterred therefrom by having the word 'Solidarity' flaunted in our faces, any more than the palmer-warriors in the legend were deterred in their career by the figure of the Cross being held up in their way by Satan!"

Facilis est descensus Averni. Let those who choose travel that way; the S. L. P. has placed itself unfalteringly upon a different plane; and it politely declines the invitation to move in a direction that leads by easy and swift stages down to Hades.

## VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT.

By Karl Marx, addressed to Workingmen. Edited by his daughter Eleanor Marx-Aveling. New York Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York. 35 cents.

This treatise was not published during Marx' lifetime. It was found among his papers and edited, as the title says, by his late lamented daughter. It was originally delivered, in 1865, in the form of an address to the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association. In those days, Modern Socialism was still struggling for supremacy in the international labor movement. The General Council was composed of men representing the most divergent and conflicting opinions: pure and simple trade unionists, co-operationists, Proudhonists, Owenites, etc. Under these circumstances the General Council was the scene of prolonged debates on the most fundamental questions of principle and policy. The present address was made in the course of one of those debates, and it was directed against the views maintained by John Weston, a prominent leader of the day.

John Weston was a utopian Socialist of the school of Robert Owen, a believer in "labor exchange banks" and "labor money." He opposed strikes and trade union action on the ground that no improvement in the condition of labor can be reached by these means, as a general rise of wages must inevitably lead to a general rise of prices, and thus defeats its own end. In exposing the fallacy of this theory and in maintaining the usefulness of trade unionist action when efficiently managed and controlled by the proper spirit, Marx is compelled to traverse large ground and examine the phenomena of "Value, Price and Profit," supply and demand, surplus value and the struggle between capital and labor as affecting the condition of wages, and he arrives at the following three conclusions:

(1) "A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but, broadly speaking, not affect the prices of commodities."

(2) "The general tendency of capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages."

(3) "Trades unions work well as centres of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fail partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system."

These conclusions show at once the wide scope of the discussion and its importance to all active Socialists and members of trade unions, but especially to agitators for the S. T. & L. A. Moreover, the book is easily intelligible to every earnest and intelligent man, for though it is marvelously precise in both thought and language, the presentation is at once lucid and simple. It is, in fact, a model of the popular exposition of a difficult and intricate subject, and can serve as an excellent introduction to the study of "Capital."

H. S.

MAY DEMONSTRATION.—The first conference of trade and labor organizations called by Section New York, S. L. P., for the purpose of making arrangements for parade and mass meeting on Union Square Plaza, on Monday, May 1, to celebrate International May Day, was held at the New York Labor Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 1, with Comrade Dow Hosman in the chair. Delegates were present representing forty organizations. The question of defraying the necessary expenses for parade and meeting was left to the organizations to give what they can. A committee of five was elected to select suitable route for parade and report at the next meeting. A motion to invite the organizations connected with the Central Federated Union to participate in our demonstration was laid on the table.

GREATER NEW YORK.—The Socialist Band, of this city, will give its first grand concert and ball on Saturday, April 15, at Maennerchor Hall, 203–207 East 58th street. This organization has rendered great services to the party during the last campaign, and will do so in future. All comrades are invited.

## Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—The Socialist Labor party is good in many things, but it is bad in quite a few.

Uncle Sam—Which?

B. J.—It is narrow.

U. S.—For instance.

B. J.—If a man don't suit it, they won't let him in.

U. S.—When the cholera scare was on, I remember you went home with your pockets bulging with bottles containing muriatic and all sorts of other acids; what did you do that for?

B. J.—To keep the cholera microbe out.

U. S. (with mock emphasis)—Narrow man!

B. J.—"Narrow" your granny! Do you think I'm going to let those heathen things walk into my innards, and rip me all up from within? Not much, I won't!

U. S. (with increased mock emphasis)—NARROW MAN!

B. J.—"Narrow" be hanged! Would you be broad enough to let them in and experiment upon you? I would not.

U. S. (with deliberation)—I repeat it: you are a NARROW MAN. That is to say, according to your own application of the term. If it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor party to keep out "cholera microbes" from getting into its innards and ripping it all up from within; if it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor party not to allow admission to "cholera microbes" and giving them a chance to experiment upon it;—if that is NARROWNESS, then art thou narrow too for not giving such microbes a chance. On the other hand, if you are not NARROW for not being disposed to afford such microbes a cuance of rioting in your system, then, and for that same reason, neither is the Socialist Labor party narrow for acting, as a body, upon the same principle that you do. Now take your choice: Either you are as bad as the Socialists in point of "narrowness," or they are as good as you in point of "broadness." Which?

B. J. sucks his thumb in perplexed silence with a got-left-again-by-Jove look on him.

## Socialists' Song of Freedom.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Grey and Thomas Panter, Vinyard Haven, Mass.]

Tune: "Marching through Georgia."

Hark ye toiling masses and listen unto me,
The plutocrats are robbing you it's plain for you to see.
Why stay in competition which is worse slavery,
While we are fighting for Freedom.
CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, for liberty!
Hurrah, hurrah, we'll down monopoly!
Then shout aloud the chorus all over land and sea,
While we are marching to Freedom.

Why tramp around and beg, my boys, for work or soup or bread,
Instead of which you often get some capitalistic lead?
We must down the robbers, boys, whatever else is said,
While we are fighting for Freedom.
CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc.

Shout a song of Freedom, boys, for 1899.
Shout it long and loud, my boys, from farm and shop and mine.
Down with plutocratic rule;—a duty mine and thine,
While we are fighting for freedom.
CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc.

They want to grab the earth, my boys, and isles across the sea,
And give the people there and here their bonds and slavery.
But we will block the game, my boys, and set the people free
While we are fighting for Freedom.
CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, etc., etc.

Now take off your hats, my boys, shout one, two, three!
Now that we can see the end of plutocracy.
Take the news home to your wife that you will soon be free
While we are fighting for Freedom.
CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah, we'll down plutocracy!
Hurrah, hurrah, and cursed monopoly!
Then swell the chorus far and wide in every country
While we are marching to Freedom.

## LECTURES.

BEN HANFORD, "Politics in Unions." People's Theater, Saturday, April 15, Trenton, N. J.

JAMES F. HUNTER, "The Growth of Trusts," Sunday 16, 149th street and 3d avenue( 34th and 35th A. D.'s headquarters), N. Y.

H. SIMPSON, "The Making of the Constitution of the U. S.," Sunday 16, 528 East 11th street( 14th A. D.), N. Y.

WM. WALKER, "Expansion," Sunday 16, Standard Brewing Co.'s Hall, Bulls Ferry Road, Guttenberg, N. J.

A. S. BROWN, "Materialist Conception of History," Sunday 16, 3 p. m., Brooklyn Philosophical Association, South 8th street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues.

### Wisconsin.

NOTICE.—Section Milwaukee of the S. L. P. hereby officially announces that the so-called "Academy of Social Science" is not a branch of Section Milwaukee, nor is it in any way affiliated or connected with the Socialist Labor party.
Central Committee, Section Milwaukee.
RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organiser,
1035 Fifth street.

**Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.**

# SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE.

Address Delivered by Oscar Seidel, of the Textile Alliance of Philadelphia, Before His Organization, April 6, 1899.

It cannot be denied, that, without the organization of trade unions, the condition of the working class would be still worse than it is now. Only through organization are we able to better our condition. But under the capitalistic system of production the efforts of trades unions are becoming more and more weak and ineffective. Labor-saving machinery increases the army of the unemployed to such an extent that it is almost impossible to check the competition amongst the workingmen. In trades where once skilful workmen were employed, there are now unskilled laborers, or women and children engaged. In many industries wages are reduced instead of being advanced. Once powerful organizations, as the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, the Coal Miners' Unions, the railroad employés' organizations, and several others, are destroyed or declining. In industries, where machinery has been operated for many years trades unions could not make any progress, and in the future it will be still more difficult to gain advantage by trade union methods. Poverty increases as fast as capitalism progresses. Not only workingmen are impoverished, but the middle class also is decreased and will be extinguished entirely.

Admirers and advocates of trade unions pure and simple say that the interests of capitalists and laborers are identical, and that harmony between these two factions ought to be established. They say further, that the prosperity of the capitalist means the prosperity of the working class. It is thought there must be rich people as well as poor. Most of those organized in trade unions think they themselves can become rich sometime. The opinion, that the present order of society is all right, and that it only requires activity and frugality to gain a higher position in society, prevails in the minds of most of our co-workers.

We Socialists know, however, through ardent study of economic conditions, that these theories are wrong, and that under the capitalistic system of production no general welfare can be obtained; therefore do we strive to establish a better and more suitable system of social affairs. Our main object is to inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth.

When the laboring people are once convinced that Socialism means emancipation of wage slavery and destitution, the labor movement of America will become more vigorous and progressive than now.

The continuous fight, year after year, for a few cents of wages, the impossibility of keeping the unemployed from taking the place of those who strike for better wages, or against a reduction of wages, make most of our fellow-workers disgusted and careless. No wonder that so many failures occur in the trade union movement, and that so little sympathy and solidarity exists among our laboring people. In those trades, where machinery has been in operation for many years, a thorough and compact organization can not be formed. If we further consider that, under present circumstances, no equal rate of wages for all toilers can be established, it is easy to understand that solidarity cannot take root by trade union methods only.

The coal miners, the textile workers, the day hands in iron and wood work, the leather workers, the sugar workers and all ordinary factory workers, earn not more than five to seven dollars on the average per week; yet, when the printers, the brewery workers, the carpenters, hatters, cabinetmakers, cigarmakers, machinists and others who have a better income than the first-mentioned, are in battles for the betterment of their condition, they appeal to the whole laboring class for their moral and financial support. But if the coal miners are on strike, or the textile workers, against a reduction of their already miserable wages, these well organized and better paid unionists leave them in the cold and don't mind if they starve.

Take, for illustration, the long-lasting strike of the coal miners in Ohio, and that of the textile workers in New Bedford, Mass. "The great A. F. of L., consisting of 500,000 members," contributed about $10,000 to assist these poor fellow-workers. In what splendid way, however, do the European workers assist their suffering comrades? America is far behind other nations in regard to solidarity and class-consciousness.

Of course, we cannot expect anything better as long as our labor leaders in trade unions hoodwink and deceive our union members with high sounding phrases and elaborations for harmony between capitalists and laborers, for protection to home industry, prohibiting immigration, and for free silver coinage.

If we further consider that our trade union leaders try to use their organizations as stool-pigions to gain political jobs for themselves and their political friends, we may find the cause why such misconception of social affairs exists in trade union circles.

How often have our labor organizations been brought into submission by means of political force, police, militia, and the judiciary; how often have American workmen been shot down outright, when they, in a peaceful manner, tried to gain an advance of wages or prevent a further reduction of them. Did the trade union leaders teach their constituencies that under capitalism the political powers will always be used to protect capitalists against the efforts of organized labor? By no means. All they did was to advise them to elect another set of politcal manipulators. Think how ridiculous, how inconsistent it is to fight against the oppressors if the laboring people on one side, and on the other side vote their political tools into office.

Socialists have always assisted in organizing new unions, and if appeals for aid to strikers or boycotts were sent out, we were in front and collected money for them, and induced others to assist and contribute as much as possible to our fellow-workers in their battles. We have done our best to centralize and amalgamate the forces of labor organizations, but when we endeavor to convince union members of the fact, that the capitalistic parties or middle class reformers will never help to release working people from the continuous fight for wages, we are debarred by these labor leaders with the cry: "No politics in unions." They are always in politics; they want the union to endorse candidates for political offices, whereby they make large fortunes, or at least receive a big sum of money. They bring disruption into labor unions, for, if the Republican leaders gain recognition, the Democratic members are dissatisfied, and vice versa.

When we advocate Socialist tactics in trade unions, we are told this will split the organization. Dissensions raised through Republican or Democratic policies don't bother them.

Socialists are not in the political field to gain personal advantages, or to capture fat offices; we entered it because we know that the political power is used to uphold capitalism, to exploit the laboring people, and to plunder mankind in the most outrageous manner. We know that by wrenching of the political force from the hands of our oppressors, we can only gain the emancipation of wage slavery. We don't want this or that small party of men to rule over the whole people, but we want legislation for the interests of all the people. We want, further, to induce our suffering co-workers to use their franchise to overthrow capitalistic class legislation, and to establish the Co-operativé Commonwealth.

Now let us proceed to the main point; let us consider whether the formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was advisable or not.

It is said, we should remain in the old conservative unions; to teach Socialism, despite the opposition of labor fakirs or indifferent members. It is maintained, that we would succeed at last, and bring the majority over to Socialism. Let me state here, that in the centers of industry, in places where we should expect the most intelligence among workingmen, as in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities it has been tried by our comrades to push Socialism forward in the central bodies of organized labor unions. What is the result? In New York, where the most active members and the largest membership of our party exists, every effort has been made by them to crush out the political trickstery and political partisanship, and to introduce Socialism into the labor organizations.

How far did they succeed?

Here in Philadelphia we have a United Labor League. Foremost in organizing it were Socialists. Several times the majority of delegates were on our side. The platform of this body is Socialistic. But whenever an election day is in sight, members of the Democratic or Republican sides ask for an indorsement of one of their party members, and almost always succeed in obtaining it, in spite of the opposition of our comrades, and notwithstanding the Socialistic platform of that body. Prominent delegates, belonging to one or the other of the old parties overpower Socialistically inclined persons by their hypocritical speeches. These men claim to be "better Socialists than we," and switch the half-convinced members from the right track. They are radical to the extreme, but they don't want Socialist politics.

These labor leaders know very well the cause of our sufferings, but they oppose the Socialist Labor party because it may take years until we gain our purpose. All that they want is an office as soon as possible. It is further a fact, that it means hard labor, abuses, and great sacrifices to those who form the advance-guard of Socialism, therefore they don't want to be in it, and stay in the ranks of the Democratic or Republican party, hoping to reach a fat political job sooner. We Socialists have already spent too much time trying to convince pure and simplers, never making much progress or none at all. They want our support but don't support our cause.

The organization of the "great A. F. of L." gives another illustration. Review the conventions of this body. In Chicago, when a somewhat Socialistic plank, the much disputed Plank 10, was presented for adoption, even those delegates who were instructed to vote for it, spoke and voted against it. I believe our Socialist comrades have done their best to propagate Socialism in organizations belonging to the A. F. of L., but how many members of this great organization vote our ticket?

It may be said that the last convention of the A. F. of L. showed a great tendency toward Socialism. Granted, for the sake of argument. But what does this mean? The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, although small in numbers, has already aroused the fear that a large mass of trade unionists may cut loose from the conservative trade unions and join the new progressive and aggressive organization. Therefore these champions of labor organizations try to hoodwink the rank and file of their organizations by adopting some seemingly Socialistic measures.

What we could not gain by working inside of the conservative unions, shall be accomplished by forming independent Alliances based on Socialistic principles. If we Socialists leave all these pure and simple trade unions, if we use our energies, and moral and financial support to forward our class distinct movement of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor party, we shall succeed far more in spreading out Socialism among the laboring class of America. And I believe we shall be more successful in bettering our conditions by means of wage battles carried on by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Besides this, we shall get rid of those hypocrites who call themselves labor friends, and who are nothing but the tools of our masters and oppressors. If we work independently, instead of helping to increase their membership and treasury, we shall reap more benefit now as well as in the future, and we shall draw the time nearer and nearer when wage slavery shall be entirely abolished.

In the Alliances we shall not be debarred from discussing the social question in all its details, and we shall be enabled to teach our fellow-workers the cause of all the ills resulting from the capitalistic system of society. The political schemes of the capitalists in corrupting legislative and administrative powers to gain privileges for themselves, whereby they can rob the public of hundreds and thousands of dollars, nay, of millions, shall be explained and denounced. Our members shall be fortified against the bluffs and lies about increasing the welfare of the laboring class. They shall become able to judge for themselves, what laws and measures should be adopted to better their conditions. Education concerning public affairs will be spread among all toilers, and they shall then be capable to watch their elected representatives in Congress, in State, and in municipal legislatures. At present, politics are only discussed when an election goes on, when it is to be decided which politician shall get an office. We ought to talk politics the whole year round, because politics rule the country, and dictate conditions. The labor movement is hemmed in on all sides by political measures.

It is claimed that our elected representatives may also become corrupt when in office, but it can be stated that this will not occur frequently. They will be watched by the whole membership of the Socialist organizations, and shall be denounced as soon as they attempt to betray our cause. In the old parties, the elected representatives do as they please, make money when there is a chance. Money-making and wealth-gaining is the principle of the upholders of the present system, and the members of these parties can not very well denounce their representatives if they try to make fortunes in any possible way. It shall be different with Socialists when entering political offices.

The old trade unions are merely relief organizations in the present society. They help to assist their members in casualities resulting from the wrong system of the present society, without aiming at abolishing the causes. The numbers of said organizations come together to pay dues for sick, death, strike and out-of-work funds. Strike, boycott, and label questions are the only subjects which they discuss. Activity only prevails when such questions are most burning. In too many of these unions narrow-mindedness reigns. Some better situated crafts try to uphold their exceptional conditions by prohibiting too many learners, or make restrictions against other laborers who work with them as helpers. Men of other trades are debarred from becoming employés of these trades. It is then quite natural, that instead of harmony and sympathy for one another, hate and dissension prevail among the different branches of the laboring class. This will all be wiped out by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Our organization strives to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, to give all who toil an opportunity to gain a comfortable living. There is a common interest for all partaking in the Socialist Labor Movemnt. Under the present system we shall do our best to assist those who are in the worst condition. More financial assistance and moral support shall be given by our organizations, and consqeuently more victories shall be gained. Then, if our members not only strike once in a while for a few cents more wages, or against a reduction of the same, but also cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor party on election day, the politicians would have more respect for us than for the bobtail politics of trades union men pure and simple. If our party grows in numbres, the politicians will grant us more protection, because they must fear losing their influence among the laboring class. The petition and lobbying system is a disgrace to Amreican workingmen. Why should we beg, when we have a right to demand? Take up politics in your labor unions and you will do more to forward your interest than by throwing thousands and hundreds of thousands away for office-seeking fakirs, so-called labor leaders. If they prevent us from agitating in the trade unions for Socialism and Socialist politics, we can do nothing but form independent trade organizations where we may teach our principles unmolested.

It is true, a good many Socialists are bound to stay in unions belonging to the A. F. of L. because they would lose all their benefits should they separate. But we have still a great field to work in. There are large industries where almost no organization exists. These trades may be brought into line with the labor movement and then, when our comrades in the now organized trade unions see that a much different and sounder movement is established through the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, these Socialists in the old unions will not hesitate to come over to us.

To say we should try to work in the conservative trade union movement so as to make it Socialistic, is just the same advice as the proposition to have us remain connected with the Democratic or Republican party to make them Socialist organizations. To work with a capitalist party for the purpose of gaining reforms in labor's interest means to make compromises. Every corruption practised by these parties would be shouldered on our backs as well as theirs. Just the same case confronts us if we work hand in hand with conservative labor unions. Eevery indorsement in favor of a political trickster will cast an odium on us.

Leave them alone, and work independently for the great emancipation from capitalistic oppression and destitution. There exists already too much lack of confidence among workingmen toward labor leaders. Show them that we are not after personal privileges and fat jobs, but that we are in the labor movement to elevate the conditions of the poor and suffering wage slaves of the country.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was not formed to cripple the trade union movement, but to inspire it with modern and progressive ideas.

**Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.**

**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### Important on the Strike of the Alliance Glass Workers.

To THE PEOPLE.—The strike the S. T. & L. A. had on hand among the glass workers is ended; it resulted in the manufacturers agreeing to the workers shop demands, but no raise in wages; and they also agree to recognize the organization of the men, that is the S. T. & L. A., which has become a factor in the labor movement here.

This class of employés in the window glass factories never were organized, as they were unskilled; and the skilled workers, that is the blowers, flatners and cutters, who have been organized in the pure and simple trades union, never encouraged the unskilled men; it was not to their pure and simple interests to do so, and heretofore these skilled workers opposed the unskilled workers in their efforts for better conditions. But since the S. T. & L. A. has taken hold of these men, the pure and simplers have taken another stand. They now realize that their opposition to the unskilled workers would be taken up by the Socialists and their inconsistencies be exposed; so, while they did not do anything to assist the strikers, yet they did not attempt to work with green men or non-union men, AS WAS FORMERLY THE CASE; and suggested that the unskilled men ought to be organized in one of the old established pure and simple trade unions.

It was not possible for our men to win this strike outright, because this branch of the glass industry is controlled by the American glass combine, and as the strike was confined to the Pittsburg district, the combine could well afford to allow a few plants to lie idle. As a result of the strike and despite the settlement, two of the plants will not resume their fires. The plant at Jeanette, where we have one of the strongest Sections in the State, is closed down indefinitely.

VAL. REMMEL.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.

### On the May Day PEOPLE.

To THE PEOPLE.—The American Branch of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., have resolved to raise a subscription list for the May Day edition of THE PEOPLE, so as to enable every comrade who desires to do something for the movement in the way of agitation to do so by subscribing to the list for as many copies as he may desire at half a cent per copy, and thus give them to his friends. Being a committee for the same, and having the list in my hands, I want to say that we are well on to three thousand copies.

I believe that no better opportunity could have been offered by THE PEOPLE to the comrades in this country in small towns or in any other town where the movement is not strong. While they cannot afford to have a Socialist speaker coming for the May Day, they can use this opportunity to the best advantages and thus use the mouthpiece of the party, viz., THE PEOPLE.

A WAGE SLAVE.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 7.

### Three Out of a Bunch.

I.

To THE PEOPLE.— I enclose you copy of two letters sent to E. G. Dietzgen, of Chicago, Ill., which we would like to have published in THE PEOPLE that the comrades in other places may see how we treat such people as Dietzgen.

A list of our Branch officers was published a few weeks ago and the addresses of the Financial Secretaries; promptly each Branch Financial Secretary received per express a package of "Leze Majeste" of Dietzgen; you can see how two Branches disposed of them. I don't guess such work goes in the Baltimore Section now-a-days.

R. T. MAYCUMBER, Organizer.

Baltimore, March 26.

"Central Branch No. 2, Section Baltimore, S. L. P.—R. T. Maycumber, Organizer.

"Baltimore, Md. March 19, 1899.

"Mr. E. G. Dietzgen, Chicago, Ill.

"Sir:—Central Branch No. 2, Section Baltimore, S. L. P., is in receipt of ten copies of a monograph entitled "Leze Majeste," alleged to be hurriedly written by you. In it you criticise the party platform, tactics and Editors of the party organs, and claim that the Social Democratic party is a "brother party" to the S. L. P., regarding your personal villifications of Comrades De Leon and Vogt we make no issue. But when you attack these comrades as Editors of the party organs you assail the party itself. We consider your assault upon the Socialist Labor party a very thinly veiled and self-evident effort at disrupting the S. L. P. and treat it with the contempt that such capitalistic sneak tricks deserve. We therefore return you your ten copies of "Leze Majeste" in the hope that every other Branch and Section of the S. L. P. will do the same. The constitution of the S. L. P. provides fully the method of airing and trying grievances against a comrade in this particular. We consider you have wasted a great many hard earned (?) dollars in the printing and circulation of this alleged defense of yours which could have been devoted to a better purpose.

"By order of Central Branch No. Section Baltimore, S. L. P.

"JOSEPH SCHAFER, Fin. Secretary."

"Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1899.

"Mr. E. G. Dietzgen, Chicago, Ill.

"Sir:—The 19th Ward Branch, Section Baltimore, S. L. P., instructs me to return the ten copies of "Leze Majeste," expressed to me for the Branch, and to say to you that we understand your contemptible, infamous and dastardly purpose thoroughly, and have no use for either you or your books.

"By order 19th Ward Branch, Section Baltimore, S. L. P.

"WILHELM LOSSE, Fin. Secretary."

II.

To THE PEOPLE.—I send you by this mail a pamphlet received by me from, I suppose, the AGITATION COMMITTEE of the S. D. P. It came through "Appeal to Reason," and is a general denunciation by a Chicago man. I send it you thinking that perhaps they would not circulate them in the East yet. We here believe its a scheme to take advantage of the S. L. P. growth in the West where so many new members are not quite clear on the Socialistic question, and my creating doubt and hesitancy reap some benefit for S. D. P. I guess it will be a case of cutting off their own nose to spite their face.

The Section at meeting last night denounced the thing in summary fashion.

GEO. L. ORCHARD.

Duluth, Minn., April 9.

III.

To THE PEOPLE.—James E. Madison, one of our most conscientious active members, received this week a copy of a pamphlet by an expelled member of Section Chicago; and also a sample copy "Appeal to Reason," BOTH directed in same handwriting from Girard, Kans. Pamphlet is really a publication of and promulgated by the S. D.'s and had 1c. stamp; the "Appeal" came in as do all papers at pound rates. He also received sample books and agent prospectus of books from Kerr & Co., Chicago.

JOHN S. KNOX, JR.

Richmond, Va., March 30.

[The above are only three out of a bunch of similar communications received from all parts of the country. Our Western correspondents are in error when they believe the "pamphlet" is not distributed in the East. The East is being flooded with it. Others are also not quite correct when thinking that its author is an expelled member. He has been tried, found guilty by the Chicago Committee, and the recommendation to expel him is now undergoing a referendum vote of the Chicago membership. Finally, our correspondents should realize that we should all be glad to see the broadest circulation given to the pamphlet. It is a crushing boomerang, and its speedy espousal by the "Appeal" only goes to confirm the belief. Had the Party itself ordered the lampoon written and itself dictated its style, tenor and wording it could not have been better served. We would not miss a word from it. We are here amply supplied with the pamphlet. Our comrades should carefully preserve their copies. They will be interesting reading, eventually, if not sooner.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

### Imported Freak-Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE.—An illustration of the kind of "English Socialists" that come here and seek to befuddle the public was recently experienced in this city. It should be observed, that the Fabian Socialists are looked upon as the most conspicuous of the different complexions of Socialists in England.

John W. Martin, Secretary of the London Fabians, was recently brought over to this country by the New York Fabians. The other night he lectured in this city before the "Social Settlement," and the Municipal Reform Club, whose compromising object is to "endorse the best candidates on both the Democratic and Republican tickets." With all his "outpouring for the uplifting of the workingman," he never made himself known to the Socialist workingmen of St. Louis, I mean the Socialist Labor party. When I asked him if he had made any inquiry about that part of the American toilers, known as the class-conscious Socialists, and what they were doing to emancipate their class, he said he had not; that his mission was "to inquire into the attitude of all classes."

At the close of his lecture, Comrade Davis asked this Martin several questions. Sometimes a lawyer, in cross examining a witness, will receive such an entirely different answer than he anticipated, that it will nearly destroy all the evidence that he had brought before the court. A very similar case happened with our comrade. The speaker had remarked that interest or dividends to the amount of $500,000 had accrued to the city of London from municipal ownership. Our comrade asked, to what purpose was this interest applied? As capitalist municipalization always lays such stress on "the reduction of taxes," our comrade was warranted in anticipating the answer, "In the reduction of taxes." Our Fabian had no doubt, from previous questions, "smelt a rat and flew the trap." Rising in all the attitude of a middle class braggadocio, he answered: "We appropriate this interest to the building of parks, schools and universities for the workingman." Our comrade, like the lawyer erroneously anticipating his witness, seemed at first nonplussed. When our Fabian superciliously bowed and softly ejaculated "that is all we would do with this interest," he and his audience felt certain that Comrade Davis was vanquished. But to their chagrin, he rallied and set the plotters to flight by firing the following questions: "Is it not a fact that a workingman and his family can only visit those parks on Sundays and even then, through their incessant toil of six days, they are mentally and physically incapacitated to enjoy the beauties of art and nature? Has not the capitalist and his family a hundred times as much opportunity to enjoy those parks than the working class? And is it not the same with the schools and universities? Hence are we not forced to conclude that the capitalists get nearly all the benefit accruing from your plan of municipal ownership? As much as you appear concerned about the workingman, you have never uttered a word on the first and most vital question, more food and better food for the toilers. Don't you think if you are really honest in this matter, you are forced to show how parks, school houses and universitiey buildings can be digested in the stomachs of the workingman?"

To prevent our Fabian from attempting to answer these questions, the secretary of the meeting suddenly stepped in front of the audience and exhausted its patience with an hour's harangue on irrelevant matters, and the meeting was adjourned.

PROLETARIAN.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.

### Agitating in Vermont.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Martha Moore Avery addressed, end of last month, the most successful meeting ever held in the history of the movement in this locality. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order and Comrade Avery proceeded with her lecture "Capital, Capitalist, Capitalism," carefully and scientifically analysing her subject in a plain, concise manner. The audience manifesting the very closest attention throughout. The audience numbered nearly three hundred, and was about equally divided between the working and middle classes. At the close of the lecture, questions were asked for, but no one responded except one man who asked to have a point more fully explained. All who attended speak in the highest praise of the lecture and complain that we did not arrange for two or more lectures, so anxious are they to hear more of Socialism. Efforts are now on foot to collect a fund, by popular subscription, to pay the expense of a course of five lectures by Comrade Avery, to be delivered in the immediate future. If we can succeed in raising the necessary amount, we feel sure that the movement in Rutland, which has been in a non-existant state for more than a year, will be placed in a position to render effective work for the international movement of Socialism.

At Barre, Comrade Avery closed a course of three lectures Tuesday evening, March 28. The meetings were all well attended and great interest was manifested by those present. Fifty new subscribers were secured for THE PEOPLE and ten new members added to the Section.

At Granitteville, Comrade Avery addressed a large audience on Monday evening, March 27. Many subscribers were secured for THE PEOPLE and a number of new names was added to the Section.

At Burlington, Comrade Avery gave a very interesting lecture on Wednesday evening, March 29, to a small audience. Great interest was shown by the audience throughout.

P. V. DANAHY.

Rutland, Vt., April 10.

# LETTER BOX.

### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

N. E. DeL., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Your supposition is an impossibility. The S. L. P. will never get into powers "over night," so to speak. Its progress will be gradual in the sense that it will capture successively offices now held by the capitalist class. If at any time, between such initial victories and the final one, the capitalist class go on strike—shut down all along the line—, and thereby seek to instigate riots that may be used as a pretext for massacres of the workers, the Socialists in office and the large number of Socialists in the land, of whose existence in large numbers the ELECTED Socialists would be a proof of, will take care of the situation, in such manner as the then conditions will dictate.

We warn you against dropping into the rut of such speculations as your question indicates. They proceed from a faulty conception. They proceed from the conception that the Government and the people are not one and the same, virtually. There can be no Socialist victory in 1900, or any other time, without a proportional preponderance of Socialists in the nation. Such victory at the polls would only register the fact of Socialist predominance in the nation. Would such Socialist predominance allow itself to be buncoed by "shut-downs"? Moreover, all speculation upon the exact thing to be done at some future and possible contingency is idle.

J. S. K. JR., RICHMOND, VA.—We know of no book that gives a detailed account of Socialist control of municipalities in France. The best thing for information on that line might be the report of the last convention of French Socialist Mayors. Address "Petite Republique," Paris, France.

W. T. T., NEW YORK.—The author of the "Volkszeitung" articles against the Party policy on Trades Unionism was Julius Grunsig; the gentleman, when some time ago (he being the Editor of the "Volkszeitung"), was asked by the paper's Board of Directors to join the Party, "emphatically protested against such a tyrannous assumption"; he did join, so driven, but dropped out again. The author of the "Volkszeitung" articles on taxes is, we are told and believe, Alexander Jonas. The Editor of the "Volkszeitung" is Hermann Schlueter.

C. E. S., WESTFIELD, MASS.—The plutocracy is a part of the capitalist class. The plutocracy is essentially what our comrades in France style the "Haute Finance," —the parasites upon the parasites; it is the highest sublimation of capitalism. Therefore, to say that "the middle class, or the working class, or both are fleeced by the plutocracy" would mean, or imply, that they are fleeced only by a portion of the capitalist class;—and is an error. The fleecing is done by the whole capitalist class. Strictly and generally speaking, the middle class is also a part of the capitalist class; but it is ground down by the upper capitalist class plus the plutocracy. The wording in THE PEOPLE was correct; in the original it was defective for the reason above given.

A. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—If it can not be, then some other time.

W. H. C., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.—We hold that it is essential to the definition of "class-consciousness" when applied to an individual that he, not only understood his class interests, but ACT UP TO SUCH UNDERSTANDING. To say of a capitalist, who thoroughly understands his class interests but who, by either moral or intellectual effort, tears himself from them and acts in opposition to them in the ranks of the proletariat, would, therefore, be an act of class-unconsciousness, the class-consciousness being suppressed by knowledge or decency. The importance of taking this view of the matter lies, not in the domain of refinement of language, but in the domain of practical work. The Socialist calls upon the workers to be class-conscious, and he maintains that only such can solve the Social Problem. Now just stop to consider the confusion that would arise from your application of the term. Here is a workingman, the Cigar-making Gompers, we shall say; he had and has yet sufficient information to know what are the interests of his class, but he acts with the capitalists, against the workers' class interests. If it is enough for "class consciousness" to know what one's class interests are, then the present Gompers is a "class-conscious workingman," and class-consciousness on the part of the workingman would no longer be all-sufficient to the solution of the problem; the term would have to be qualified—and thereby weakened. By using it in the strictness used in THE PEOPLE all confusion is barred: a Gompers, acting through corrupt motives up to capitalist interests, and a capitalist, acting through a sense of morality up to proletarian interests, are both class-unconscious.

A. B. R., LONDON, ONT.—The columns of THE PEOPLE are open to contributions that some way or other aid in the understanding of the Social Question.

W. H., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The "Volkszeitung" article of March 7 speaks of $1,500,000,000 taxes imposed by the late Congress; this amount, it says, falls upon the whole people, each man, woman and child having to bear his share; that there it computes at $20 a piece, and it declares that that means an average of at least $100 of taxes upon every workingman's family, thus reducing the purchasing capacity of the bread-winner's wages by that amount a year. Apart from the consideration that the theory advanced in that article, to the effect that it is the workingman who pays the taxes, will not stand one moment's serious consideration, that specific article and its specific allegations and "averages" are conspicuously false. That feature of the subject will be treated more fully in due time, as stated in last week's issue.

"CONSTANT READER," PASCOAG, R. I.—The property that the Co-operative Commonwealth demands collective ownership in is all that machinery of production and distribution that the nation needs to produce and distribute wealth by. It were senseless to try to draw-up an inventory of the several items. You can settle the point each time for yourself. If any subject occurs to you of which you would like to know whether it is comprised in the machinery of production and distribution that should be held collectively, then just put this question to yourself: "Is IT needed in production and distribution?" If you find it is, stick it on the list; if you find it is not, you can safely leave it off.

2. "Merrie England" is a book that can do only Socialists good; non-Socialists might be easily ditched by it. We know not to what particular theory therein contained you refer. The principal black warp that runs through the woof of the whole work and renders it unsafe is its approaching of the question from the consumer's standpoint, at least the prominence it gives to the question of cheapness. The approaching of the Social Question from that side is essentially a bourgeois method. The proletariat is not concerned as consumer, it is concerned as producer. Have the method of production altered so that the workers own the machinery of production, and consumption will take care of itself.

P. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—That is a question that you should address to the N. E. C.

S. J., HARTFORD, CONN.—Guess your adverse critic had the best of it. There is no necessity of flying in the face of a popular notion unless the notion is harmful. If it is, the Socialist must fight and seek to break it down; if it is innocent, why, let it go. Never forget that, whatever his subsequent conduct may have been, Jefferson did give to the world in a moment of noble enthusiasm, that monumental document—the Declaration of Independence.

A. L., NEWBURG, N. Y.—The income tax plank of the S. L. P. platform is not a tax reform measure. It is a means to "expropriate the expropriators." See the Party's Municipal Programme. The question suggestively aids in elucidating Socialist economics and expose vulgar bourgeois notions. Shall take the hint and treat the matter in full.

"YOUNGSTER," LOUISVILLE, KY.—The vote polled by the so-called "Social Democratic party" last November was:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 300 |
| Wisconsin | 2,044 |
| Missouri | 1,645 |
| Massachusetts | 2,749 |
| New York (4th A. D.) | 272 |
| New York (8th A. D.) | 104 |
| New York (12th A. D.) | 737 |
| Total | 9,235 |

That was the party that was to poll right away in one city alone, more votes than the S. L. P. all over the country.

The subsequent municipal votes that it claims don't deserve mention. It was a vote gathered by log-rolling with Democrats, thimble-rigging with liquor dealers and other such unsavory methods. It deserves consideration only as an evidence of a breakdown that is more speedy and more malodorous than was anticipated.

D. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Communicate with Wm. L. Brower, National Secretary, S. T. & L. A., 28 Duane street, this city, and specify what literature you want.

F. H. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Your matter arrived here Tuesday morning; generally that would not be too late; this month it is; owing to the necessity of pushing on to get time for the May Day issue, there was no longer space available for the platform.

J. D. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Have no more information about the so-called split in the Social Democracy of Germany than you have gathered from the press dispatches. Considering, however, the utterances of Bebel not many years ago about the intellectual retrogression of the German party due to its membership not having kept itself abreast of statistical and other information, and due also to the increased numbers of its members who, through the black-list, were constrained to become small tradesmen; and considering also the remark Engels is said to have made to the effect that the German Social Democracy was placed in a somewhat peculiar position due to the large number of radical bourgeois who are driven into its ranks by reason of there being no other political party that they could go to;—considering all these circumstances, a "split" may not be unlikely, but it would be more in the nature of a clearing up, all the better for the movement. However that may be, what is going on there is a vindication of the "narrowness" of the S. L. P. While America is the youngest of nations, it is in many respects the oldest. As Europe is learning much from America in other respects, the development of capitalism in Europe, coming later and slowlier than it does here, so will for that very reason, our European comrades have much to learn from the S. L. P. in America. It deserves their careful study.

### General Agitation Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance over $1,000 of first series | $2.51 |
| Ill. State Com., per T. A. Hickey | 15.00 |
| Total | $17.51 |

### Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $63.80 |
| Section N. Y., 20th A. D., per P. Campbell on list 5 | 1.95 |
| Section N. Y., 15th and 17th A. D.'s, per B. O. Toole on list 9 | 1.50 |
| Total | $67.25 |

# SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, S. L. P.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE ON THE CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY IN THE VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS OF THE ABOVE SECTION.

| For National Secretary: | NEW YORK. 1st, 3d & 5th Districts | 2d District | 4th District | 6th and 10th Districts | 8th District | 9th District | 11th District | 12th District | 13th District | 14th Dist., Br. 1 | 14th Dist., Br. 2 | 15th and 17th Dists. | 16th District | 18th District | 19th District | 20th District | 21st District | 22d District | 23d District | 24th District | 26th District | 28th District | 30th District | 31st District | 32d and 33d Dists. | 34th and 35th Dists. | Branch 3 | Branch 8 | Branch 18 | BROOKLYN. 6th Ward | 8th Ward | 8th Ward (Polish) | 16th Ward, Br. 1 | 16th Ward, Br. 2 | 18th Ward Dist., Br. 1 | 18th & 14th Dists., Br. 2 | 19th Ward Branch | 21st Ward, Br. 1 | 21st Ward, Br. 2 | 22d Ward Branch | 24th and 25th Wards | 26th Ward, Br. 1 | 26th Ward, Br. 2 | 27th Ward, Br. 1 | 29th District, Br. 1 | 29th District, Br. 2 | 26th District, Br. 3 | 26th District, Br. 4 | 29th District, Br. 5 | American Branch | Danish Branch | Polish Branch (Kings) | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Kuhn | 9 | 10 | 31 | 3 | 5 | 10 | . | 17 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 28 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 39 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 516 |
| Emil F. Kirchner, Jr. | 5 | . | . | 18 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | . | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | 13 | . | 6 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 193 |
| For Nat. Executive Committee: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucien Sanial | 13 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 11 | 6 | . | 20 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 37 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 10 | . | 5 | 11 | 24 | 26 | 6 | 26 | 46 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 619 |
| Chas. H. Matchett | 10 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | . | 4 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 19 | 24 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 20 | . | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | . | 2 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | . | . | 7 | 385 |
| Arthur Keep | 9 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 13 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 24 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 6 | . | . | . | 4 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 39 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 337 |
| Alvan S. Brown | 8 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 10 | . | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 31 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 331 |
| John J. Kinneally | 8 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 31 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 331 |
| Patrick Murphy | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 11 | . | 6 | 7 | 5 | 11 | . | . | 1 | 372 |
| L. A. Malkiel | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 35 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | . | 3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 372 |
| Henry Stahl | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | . | 3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 372 |
| Adam Moren | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | . | 3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 372 |
| Chas. L. Furman | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | . | 3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 372 |
| William H. Wherry | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | . | 3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 372 |
| Emil Neppel | 4 | . | . | 16 | 21 | . | 1 | 3 | 6 | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 136 |
| W. Fahl | . | . | . | 1 | 21 | . | 1 | 3 | 6 | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 124 |
| E. Nueske | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 12 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 113 |
| F. A. W. Grube | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 102 |
| S. Berlin | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 6 | . | . | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 83 |
| G. Rosenblath | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 5 | 6 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 67 |
| J. Hammer | 1 | 9 | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | 3 | 4 | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 67 |
| F. Richter | 5 | . | 1 | 12 | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | 6 | 3 | . | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 | 4 | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 67 |
| P. H. Schmitt | . | 1 | . | 20 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 14 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| E. Feidner | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| R. Woodruff | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | 1 | . | 6 | . | 1 | 7 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| S. S. Schwartz | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| L. P. Weber | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| J. Gerber | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| G. Ey | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 |
| O. Bisang | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 |
| A. C. Kihn | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 |
| J. Laffey | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 |
| W. E. Ossberg | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 |
| J. F. Martin | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 |
| C. McCullough | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 |
| C. B. Ehrhardt | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |

For the General Committee,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

# OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Meeting of April 11, with L. Sanial in the chair. All were present. The financial report for the week ending April 8 showed: receipts, $263.86; expenditures, $428.06.

A communication was received from San Francisco, enclosing by-laws of the Section, certain clauses of which were pointed out as to their legality. The Secretary was instructed to answer and particularly insist that so far as forms of application are concerned, Sections must use the form provided by the N. E. C., which was drawn up by order of the last National Convention.

It was reported that Comrade Max Forker is to go to Europe next month and that he could represent the S. L. P. at the preliminary conference to be held at Brussells, Belgium, on May 27 and 28th, to arrange for the International Socialist Congress of next year. Resolved to engage Comrade Forker for the time needed to attend said conference and to provide with credentials.

The Board of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association appeared before the committee, requesting space in THE PEOPLE for an article in rebuttal to the statements made in the article "Sign-Posts" in the issue of April 2, which article, so they claimed, contained false information.

Resolved, that before the N. E. C. can act upon the request, the article for which insertion is asked, must first be presented and that a special meeting be held on next Sunday night to hear the same and pass upon the matter. Resolved also, to invite the Editor of THE PEOPLE to attend this meeting.

A communication was received from Dublin, acknowledging receipt of the first $50 sent there for the press fund of "The Workers' Republic."

Organiser Hickey reported as to his work in Illinois. Communication from Utica, N. Y., asking for the list of Sections for private purposes was decided upon adversely and the general decision made that no such list be given to individuals for private purpose. Section Whatcome, Wash., sent a set of local rules, which were approved.

Resolved that the charter of Section No. 2 of Waterbury, Conn., be revoked, there being but two members, but that Section Waterbury No. 1, as well as any other Section for that matter, must accept as a member anyone who presents a clear card.

Conflicting reports were received from Cincinnati. Resolved to turn the matter over to the Ohio State Committee for further investigation.

Resolved to offer to the Pennsylvania State Committee a loan of $50 to enable them to send a speaker to Clearfield County, Pa., where splendid chances for agitation for the S. T. & L. A. among the miners are reported.

Charters were granted for the following new Sections: Azusa, Santa Monica, and Pomona, Cal.; Cleveland, O.; Burrillville, R. I.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

## Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN.—The S. L. P. has issued a straight-goods platform and placed upon it the following leading candidates:
For Mayor—Timothy Sullivan.
For Comptroller—Faustien Serrer.
For City Treasurer—George Mansfield.
For City Clerk—W. J. Mayer.
For Collector—J. Rohmer.
For Sheriff—Paul Zimmermann.
For Register of Voters—F. Gaugel.
For Grand Jurors—R. Kleinkauf, Otto Bruening and John Dendas.
For Selectmen—Otto Nugenvitz, W. Loefstedt and Desire Gilliet.
For Constables—Adolf Laine, Josef Dietz and John Van Roeffelt.

KEINARD'S TOUR IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—Below is the tour of B. F. Keinard. Organizers are asked to report at once if it is possible to get a good meeting on the day given them; if not, suggest a suitable day and perhaps a change can be made.
Friday, April 14—Bridgeport.
Saturday, April 15—New Haven.
Sunday, April 16.—Stamford.
Monday, April 17—Sout Norwalk.
Tuesday, April 18—Danbury.
Wednesday, April 19—Waterbury.
Thursday, April 20—Hartford.
Friday, April 21—Rockville.
Saturday, April 22—Stonington.
Sunday, April 23—New London.

## New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Report of the Proceedings of the General Committee, April 8, 1899. Meeting at 64 East 4th street. Comrades Keep and Klein presided. The report of districts was ordered placed on the order of business after the report of the Executive Committee. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Delegate from Branch 11 (Socialist Liedertafel) asks for privilege of floor on special motion. A point of order was raised that the Section had severed its connection with that organization, and was declared well taken by the chair. Appeal from decision of chair was laid on table.

Credentials Committee reports favorably on the following delegates: 16th A. D., N. Y., N. S. Stark in place of Reichenthal; Brooklyn: 18th and 14th A. D.'s, Br. 2, Fred. Loehr in place of O. Bisang; 20th A. D., Henry Kuhn in place of Eber Forbes. Report concurred in and delegates seated. On the credentials of J. Halpern, 4th A. D., N. Y., in place of H. Simpson, who is declared withdrawn, the committee reports that delegate Simpson has lodged a protest against it on the following grounds: He was withdrawn at a poorly attended meeting, and during his enforced absence, by a vote of 6 against 5. The ostensible ground for his removal was his absence from the two preceding meetings of the district organization. From one of these two meetings he was kept away by illness, and from the other by a special meeting of the City Executive Committee, of which he is Secretary. Notwithstanding the pretence for his removal, the delegate chosen in his place had not attended district meetings for several months preceding. The real ground of his removal was the desire of a small minority of the organization, which at that poorly attended meeting happened to have a bare majority, to get rid of a delegate inconvenient to them. The committee recommends to lay over these credentials to the next meeting and to instruct the 4th A. D. to send in its reasons for the removal of delegate Simpson. A motion was made to concur in the recommendation. A point of order was raised that a prerogative of the district would thereby be violated. The chair declares the point not well taken, as a Committee on Credentials exists for this very purpose of guarding the regularity of elections. An appeal being made, the chair was sustained by a vote of 28 against 11. The report was concurred in.

New Members Admitted.—A motion to postpone admission of applicants from 13th and 14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, was lost.

Correspondence.—Franz Heinrich, of Long Island City, asks for removal of the bar of his expulsion. Referred to Executive Committee for investigation.

The DAILY PEOPLE Conference asks that a call be issued to subdivisions to send delegates to it. Organizer ordered to issue call. Next meeting is on April 16, 2:30 p. m., at 98 Avenue C.

The Editor of the Hungarian paper "Nepszava" asks for aid for paper. Moved to grant credentials to visit the A. D.'s for aid. Amended, to refer to E. C., which is to invite the Editor to appear either personally or by committee, and report at next meeting. Further amended, to empower the E. C. to endorse after investigation. The first amendment was carried.

The "Arbeiter Saengerbund der N. O. Staaten" write that they heard the Section was to hold a festival shortly before theirs, and ask to reconsider whatever steps were taken in this matter. The Organizer states that no such festival was arranged.

A correspondence from the 6th and 10th A. D.'s was not read according to the by-law that no written communications are receivable from organizations having a right to representation.

Report of Executive Committee.—A borough meeting takes place in Brooklyn on April 21, at 315 Washington street. Membership cards required for admission.

The agitation is to be kept up. An agitator will be engaged in place of Comrade Keinard, who is leaving town. Decided to make collections at the meetings.

The committee recommends that in future no societies whose primary object is entertainment and pleasure, shall be admitted into the Section. Concurred in.

A dance is arranged for May 1 at Webster Hall. Tickets cost 10 cents. The Organizer states that the Section's treasury is in a state of vacuity, and comrades must hustle if agitation is to be kept up.

16th Ward Branch 1, Brooklyn, had held its meeting with Kornblueth as speaker, owing to misunderstanding. Decided to drop matter.

The May Day Conference is well attended and promises to be successful. Next meeting takes place Tuesday, April 11.

Pearlman, Weadland, Liebrich and Reches were expelled by a general vote.

The organization in 21st Ward Branch 1, Brooklyn, lapsed. Independent club formed. Organizer was instructed to demand restoration of property of Section.

A debate will take place at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on April 25 between Comrade Vanderporten, organizer of 21st Ward Branch 2, and a representative of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The translation into German of "What Means this Strike?" is considered inadvisable owing to large outlay and certain loss. Mr. Brounoff's proposition is considered inadvisable at present stage of movement.

The report was concurred in.

A committee from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., was granted the floor. The committee requests for permission to sell tickets among delegates for a festival on April 29. Granted. The committee announces that $3.45 were collected for tickets.

The reports of districts were then taken up.

Decided to request the "Abendblatt" to publish the reports of the General Committee.

Ajournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

## Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE.—Branch 2, Section Lawrence, S. L. P., will hold a regular meeting at their headquarters, Central Building, on Sunday, April 23, 1899, to take vote upon State Organizer. All members of the Branch should be present.

Branch 2 will hold an agitation meeting at headquarters Sunday afternoon, at 2 p. m., April 16, 1899. Comrade Duffy will speak.

GEORGE BOOTHROYED,
Recording Secretary.

## Virginia.

The May Day Celebration of Section Richmond, S. L. P., will be held in Springfield Hall, 20th and M streets, on Friday, May 5, 1899, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Socialism and Trade Unions." The public generally and the trades unions especially are cordially invited. Admission free.

## DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $2,837.62 |
| Jos. Nideh, N. Y. City | 1.00 |
| Total | $2,838.62 |

## DAILY PEOPLE Major Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich. | $50.00 |

# Municipal Election Returns.

(Continued from page 1.)

bigger than the winning majority, this despite an open bribery by the old parties that threatens indictments by the wholesale.

PEORIA, Ill.—The S. L. P. vote here ranged from 151 to 197, which is a doubling of the vote in the short period of six months; last November the township polled 82 votes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The S. L. P. has 1,124 for Mayor, this a decline. Christiansen for Treasurer 1,279; Steer for Police Justice 1,146; Corven 1,344; Fury 1,322.

ADAMS, Mass.—At the municipal election, the 3d instant, the S. L. P. participated for the first time. Out of 1,100 votes, Comrades Stoeber polled for Selectman 190, F. Koehler for Assessor 259, G. Barschdorf for Trustee of Free Library 150, E. Kittler and J. Jenke for School Commissioners 256. Last November the S. L. P. vote was 178.

CANTON, Ohio.—Following is the vote cast for S. L. P. candidates at the late municipal election: H. P. Hull, for Mayor, 122 votes; P. Marti, for Water Works Trustee, 134; J. F. Flynn, for Marshall, 133; J. C. Dager, for Street Commissioner, 113. For Board of Education: H. O. Bucklin, 168; M. Marz, 156; Chas. Pfirrman, 160. H. Lavin, for Justice of the Peace, 142; J. Ney, for Trustee, 141. For City Council: 4th Ward (Stone), 21; 6th Ward (Juergens), 47. This is a loss against last fall, but a nice gain against last spring.—Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Four Wards, spring election 1898, 313 votes; same Wards, spring election 1899, 455 votes.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.—Spring election 1898, 3 votes; spring election 1899, 64 votes.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Spring election 1898, 115 votes; spring election 1899, 142 votes.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—We have increased our vote over last fall 200 in this city for the head of the ticket and 500 for Aldermen. It was a rampant boodle campaign all over, every election district having an unlimited supply of money, as high as $7 being paid for a vote in some of the Wards. The "Call," Republican, claims a victory for our local Millionaires' Club ("The Hamilton"), although Hinchliffe, who is re-elected, runs on the Democratic ticket and had their support. Our vote for Mayor is 1,065. Aldermen, 1,000; and Freeholders, 1,500. Were it not for the active campaign work of our comrades, we would have lost 500 at least, people are so disgusted with the open bribery.

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A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

# SIGN-POSTS.

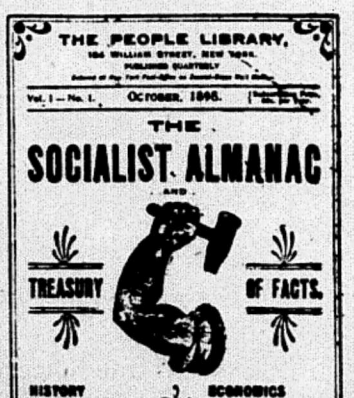
(SUPPLEMENTAL.)

At the last meeting of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association several things happened that should be brought to the notice of the party membership, supplementary to the information conveyed in the report of the previous meeting.

In the first place, the Association carried out its theory of its being the superior and the Party the inferior body. As reported before, Leib, who objected to being called to account by the party for, his conduct in the Association brought at the previous meeting charges against Hugo Vogt, the Editor of the Party's German organ, for his action as a Party member in the General Committee of Section New York. The matter was referred to a committee to investigate. At the last meeting the committee reported, recommending that a severe censure be administered to Vogt. The motion was carried.

The committee must have entertained some misgivings upon the propriety of their conduct. To cure the defect they resorted to a unique devise, by themselves proposing a vote of confidence TO THEMSELVES. The identical report that recommended the censure of Vogt, recommended also a motion pronouncing the committeemen active members in good standing in the Party. (N. B.—The committee consisted of Herstein, who had demanded tolerance for Anarchists; Simon, who had stated the Association should emancipate itself from the Party and rescind its contract with the Party to publish THE PEOPLE; and Schneppe, who pronounced himself utterly at variance with the Party trade union tactics.) The motion was carried.

Finally, Justus Schwab moved that the salaries of the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" be reduced to one quarter. He called upon those who had voted with him along with the majority not to throw away their victory; he regretted he could not lay the axe on Henry Kuhn, the Party's National Secretary also, but that the National Editors were in their power, and should have the axe laid to them. The motion was laid upon the table. That the motion was not of insignificance may be conjectured from the circumstance that, in its report of that meeting, the "Volkszeitung" deliberately suppressed all mention of THE PEOPLE in Schwab's motion.





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**Section New York.**

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## West Side Agitation Committee.

Discussion meeting on Saturday evening, April 15, at 8 p. m., at the

**Westside Educational Club,**

349 West 53d Street, N. Y.

Subject: "The Present Situation in Section Greater New York." 403

FIRST ANNUAL

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—of the—

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—to be held on—

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—at—

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Tickets, Gent and Lady, 25 Cents.
To commence at 8 p. m. All Comrades are invited. 404

## "DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE".

Next meeting of the Conference will be held on

**SUNDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1899,**

(2:30 p. m.)

**AT NO. 98 AVENUE C.**

Districts not represented should elect Delegates.
405 LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Secretary.

**Regular Meeting** 401

## Section Philadelphia,

**Sunday, April 9th, at 8 P. M.,**

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# Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1026 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 38

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. —District I (Bohemian), 333 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. —District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 273

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street